

ANDOVER TOWNSMAN

Andover, everywhere and always, first, last,—the manly, straight-forward, sober, patriotic, New England Town.—PHILLIPS BROOKS.

VOL. II.

ANDOVER, MASS., JUNE 28, 1889.

NO. 37

MORE PHUN! LOOK! A FREE SHOW IN BICKNELL BROTHERS' EAST WINDOW!

ONLY \$7. ONLY \$7.

171 Men's Suits, \$7 each, 12 Different Styles, Sizes 33 to 44.
No such Variety, Style and Value ever before
offered in Lawrence at this price!

Some of these Suits would be of Good Value at Twice this Price.

THINK OF IT!

TWELVE DIFFERENT STYLES TO SELECT FROM.

THESE ARE NOT old, shop-worn, out-of-style goods marked down. Eleven of the twelve styles never saw daylight in Lawrence until Thursday P. M. of this week. Neither are they from a bankrupt stock, nor damaged by fire or water. They are all direct from a live manufacturer, who is over-stocked with Spring goods and is determined not to carry them over another year. They are as fresh as this year's onion bed and as handsome as a Lawrence policeman. If you have any faith in the genuineness of this announcement, climb upon the housetops and whisper in the ears of your neighbors, uncles and male cousins in such clear and ringing tones as would distance those of a full grown chanticleer.

GENTLEMEN,

we have very little to say about this sale. These goods will sell themselves. You will notice that we have said there are 171 suits, 12 different styles; thus you will see, by dividing 171 by 12, that the average number for each style is about 14 suits. We surmise that the best styles will vanish like a bushel of potatoes before Barnum's big elephant, and as a friend advise our customers to govern delays accordingly.

N. B.—You will agree with us when we say that the profits of this sale will not largely increase our wealth, thus we are obliged to charge customers for all busheling in connection with these suits. Please don't ask for any complimentary suspenders, and thus relieve our MODEST SALESMAN of the painful duty of saying "No."

J. F. RICHARDS, M. D.,

Residence and Office
Cor. Main St. and Punchard Avenue

Dr. ABBOTT,

Office and Residence, 43 Main Street.

OFFICE HOURS.

Till 9 A.M.; 1 to 3 P.M.; after 6 P.M.

C. W. SCOTT, M.D.,

Surgeon and Homeopathic Physician,
49 MAIN STREET

Office Hours, until 9 a.m.; 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 p.m.

J. A. LEITCH, M. D.,

Office Hours, till 8.30 A. M., 1 to 3 and after 7 P. M.

Barnard's Block, Andover.

EMMA M. E. SANBORN, M. D.,

Green Street, Andover, Mass.

OFFICE HOURS.

8 to 10 A.M., 1 to 3 and 7 to 8 P.M.

CHARLES H. GILBERT,

DENTIST,

Draper's Block,

Andover.

WANTED—By a Young Man,

A position as Hotel Clerk, or to do Office Work. Has experience in running machinery; is a general mechanic; six years office work; 2 1-2 years janitor of Phillips Academy. Apply to W. F. McKEEN,

Box 15, Andover, Mass.

FOR SALE.

A Modern House of nine rooms, situated near the church, in West Andover with two acres of land, at a bargain.

S. K. JOHNSON,

Real Estate Agent.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE,

KNOWN AS THE

Daland Estate

On Porter St., Andover,

consisting of eleven acres of land with two story house, barn, carriage shed, hen coop, etc. House has broad piazzas on two sides, parlor, library, smoking and drawing room, very spacious hall, all with open fire places, seven sleeping rooms, three with open fire places, bath-room, laundry, very large attic, cemented cellars, furnace and all modern conveniences, good well with wind-mill supplying the house with an abundance of pure water. The land is well covered with shade trees, shrubbery, pine groves and has a fine tennis court.

The estate is a most desirable one, in good condition, the house having been built within five years. This estate is on high land, commanding one of the finest views in Essex County and will be sold at a reasonable price. Apply to

W. M. HILL,

Real Estate Dealer.

Salem, Mass.

New Advertisements.



BEAUTIFUL LAKE COCHICHEWICK

Years ago a Famous Resort of the
Historic Red Men.

There are few regions in New England which the wild legends and traditions of the fast-vanishing race of red men have not invested with a peculiar charm. The poetic legends of Whittier have made famous the White Hills of New Hampshire, and the lake region of that state as well, but there are many other localities, equally worthy, which are still unsung, and the legends which remain to remind us of aboriginal days are fast vanishing into forgetfulness.

Such a region is that in the immediate neighborhood of Lake Cochichewick, in North Andover, where, hundreds of years ago, the noble race of red men built their graceful wigwams and lighted their council fires. There they watched the golden maize ripen in the fertile meadows under the influence of the September sun, and pursued the bounding deer through the dense forests. Lake Cochichewick was then, as now, one of the most beautiful sheets of water in all this region, and its waters were as clear and cool as a shower of pearls.

The same conditions exist now. No polluted streams flow into it, but it is fed by springs in the bottom of the lake, which make its waters absolutely pure, and always cold and clear. Its shores are covered with small, smooth pebbles, and upon adjacent hill-sides forests of oak and evergreen still remain.

At the lower end of the lake three large ice houses have been erected and filled with ice from this clear body of water. Six thousand tons have been housed here by EDWARD ADAMS, who is prepared to furnish ice of absolute purity to his customers. It is vastly different from the ordinary ice sold in New England, and it can be obtained by leaving your order at the store of

VALPEY BROTHERS, Andover.

Strictly Pure Ice!

Citizens of Andover desiring a strictly pure article of ice should see that their supply comes from Ponds pond. As pure a sheet of water as there is in Massachusetts, surrounded by hill and wood. Fed entirely by springs, there is no chance for impurities, not even locomotive cinders. It is of as much historic interest as her larger sister in connection with the Red Men or the Black, and is not behind in sentimentality, and it is ahead in purity.

I secured two thousand tons of ice from its surface the past winter, and am prepared to furnish persons with it at reasonable rates in quantities to suit. Orders left with REA & ABBOTT will receive prompt attention.

B. F. HOLT.

GRASS AT AUCTION!

Saturday, June 29, '89,

Will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION in lots to suit the purchasers

23 Acres of Standing Grass on the Dea. Jeremiah Goldsmith Farm, Andover, Mass. Sale to begin at 4 P.M. To be paid for before cutting.

S. G. BEAN, Auctioneer.

PIANO FOR SALE.

A handsome RICH TONED new upright from the factory of Hallet, Davis & Co., May 1889. One can judge better about a piano in a private parlor than in a large salesroom. Terms easy. Call and see it at the residence of N. F. FLINT, Andover, Mass.

New Carriage Service.

M. Dalley has hired the Mansion House Stables and will run carriages to all the trains, and also furnish teams for driving parties. Order Slate at Mansion House Stable and C. L. Carter's.

WANTED.

A girl to do the cooking at a Summer Lodge by Buzzard's Bay.

Address,

MRS. MALCOLM DOUGLASS,
E. Wareham, Mass.

June 18th, 1889. 6t

ANDOVER NEWS.

For other Andover News, see Pages 4 and 8.

Mr. Blake, the engineer in charge of the Water Works, arrived in town on Monday, and began the survey for the pipes, which has been continued by his assistants during the week, and is now nearly completed. They begin the levelling to-day.

Fishing in Haggett's and Pomp's ponds will be permitted to citizens of Andover only, on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday during July, August, and September. Permits must be obtained of the Town Clerk.

Progress on the Bank building begins to show now. The first floor is laid, and the brick-work going up. Bodwell and Veazie of Lawrence have the contract for this, and Horace Bodwell, a former resident of Andover, has the personal supervision of the work, as also of the Abbot Academy.

The same firm is doing the work at the Electric Light Plant, which is progressing fast. The little flag of completion will wave to-day from the top of the chimney.

Fifty-five dollars was received at a collection taken at the Catholic church, last Sunday, in aid of the Johnstown relief fund.

There was a special gathering at the Grand Army Hall on Friday evening last, called to consider the desirableness of forming two allied organizations—one of the Sons of Veterans, to take the place of the veterans themselves, whose numbers are of course gradually decreasing, and another of ladies to assist in the social and benevolent work of the Post. Many ladies were in attendance, and after remarks by John L. Smith, Peter D. Smith, and Gen. Carruth, 22 of them indicated their wish to start a Woman's Relief Corps. Several who were not there have since approved the plan. The signatures of 22 Sons of Veterans were also obtained, as nucleus of that organization. Aside from this special business, Jos. T. Lovejoy gave some good readings, little Ida Farnum one of the "daughters of the Regiment" recited a pretty selection, and all joined in the ample refreshments kindly supplied by a few friends. The Victor Banjo club added greatly to the musical part of the performance.

Cecil Bancroft, Geo. Smith, and the Graves boys are home from Yale. Prosser H. Frye has just graduated at Trinity College receiving the Tuttle prize for essay on Philosophy of Spinoza. (The Boston newspapers printed his name Professor H. Frye—which may be in anticipation of his future designation!) These with W. B. Carpenter of Amherst College will go far towards taking the place of the three or four hundred Academy boys whom we shall miss for the summer months.

There is to be a game of base-ball between the grocers and carpenters on the morning of the fourth of July—Thursday next.

The Niotus Club ball nine received their first defeat of the season at Lawrence last Saturday. The Lawrence Canoe Club presented their strongest team and played a good game. After the first innings, the Niotus team steadied somewhat, but were unable to come near to their opponents' score. The final result was 19 to 7, in favor of the Canoe Club.

The Niotus Club play their first game in the Merrimack Association on their grounds to-morrow, Saturday afternoon at 3.30 o'clock, with the Vesper Boat Club of Lowell.

There was a pleasant strawberry festival at the A.O.U.W. Hall on Wednesday evening. Therewas a large lot of large strawberries, and a large fund of enjoyment from the musical and social entertainment.

James Hardy Ropes graduated at Harvard on Wednesday, with high honors. He was one of the eight who delivered Commencement orations, his subject being "One Hundred years: Washington and Lincoln." Geo. R. Carpenter has been appointed Instructor in English in the University for the next year.

The collection at the Free church for the sufferers by flood amounted to \$71.

A pleasant feature of the Academy anniversaries was the reunion of the class of 1864, which had not before met in the thirty-five years. Thirteen of them met at the "Stowe House" at 5 o'clock Monday afternoon, and, despite the ominous number, ate and drank Landlord Carter's dinner, and were merry until 1 o'clock of Tuesday. These were the men in alphabetical order: Dr. Samuel W. Abbott, Secretary of the State Board of Health; Mr. John Albee of New Castle, N. H.; Judge R. R. Bishop of Newton; Harrison E. Chadwick, Esq. of Bradford; Rev. Edward T. Fairbanks of St. Johnsbury; Gilbert O. Fay, Ph. D., of Hartford; Wm. T. Harris, LL. D., of Concord; Augustus T. Jones, Esq., of Brockton; Geo. B. Knapp, Esq., of Boston; Wm. A. Mowry, Ph. D., Boston, editor of "Education"; Barna S. Snow, Esq., of Boston; Geo. H. Stoddard, Esq., of Upton; Leigh R. Worcester, Esq., of Malden. Dr. Mowry presided, and Prof. Coy spoke for the present of the institution. The past was described and illustrated by each of the thirteen in turn, who related many reminiscences of the Andover of their time, the old Stone Academy, Dr. Taylor, Mr. James S. Eaton and Peter S. Byers, being affectionately remembered. 'Squire Farrar, Prof. Stuart, Prof. Emerson, and Dr. Woods, were also spoken of—Mowry, Fay, and Chadwick having roomed for a while at Dr. Woods's. Dr. Harris paid a fine tribute to Dr. Taylor's method of teaching.

Letters were read from members of the class who could not be present, among others from Rev. Dr. Jos. B. Clark and Rev. Dr. Edward L. Clark of New York, Jas. H. Felch, Esq. of Chicago, Rev. E. P. Hammond, the evangelist, Leonard Richardson, Eugene Cruger, and Wm. Abbott, of New York, Leavitt Howe of Princeton, N. J., Rev. Wm. Badger of Flushing, L. I. (a son of Dr. Milton Badger), and Rev. T. G. Valpey of Concord, N. H.

The company talked not only of the past of Phillips but of its future, discussing specially the need of a new dormitory building, in place of the old "Latin Commons." For this worthy object they started a class subscription, Judge Bishop heading it with \$500, Dr. Harris adding \$100, and the others agreeing to add in due time according to their ability. A committee was appointed to confer with representatives of other classes and with the Alumni at their biennial meeting next winter.

Mr. Geo. D. Pettie of the Phillips Academy faculty was much surprised after Chapel prayers on Tuesday morning by the presentation (made by Prof. Coy) of a fine hunting-case watch, the gift of the "boys," in "appreciation of his services and interest in the advancement of their athletics."

The annual catalogue of Phillips Academy is out, giving the names of 369 pupils for the year, 228 being in the classical, and 141 in the English course. Massachusetts has the largest representation—102—but New York has 66, Pennsylvania, 33, etc. Thirty of the states and territories are represented, besides Nova Scotia, the West Indies, Japan, India, and the Sandwich Islands.

Our simple inquiry in the last TOWNSMAN whether Tuesday's peas of that week were the "first of the season?" has brought upon us a shower of pea-pods, whose contents had been used one, two, three, even seven days before the date designated. Let us have peace!—Geo. B. Ripley brings us in samples of potatoes—new and large—dug from the home-garden last Saturday.

The roof is going on Mrs. Kimball's house on Chestnut St.

Chas. O. Cummings's house on Washington Avenue is still further along.

Col. Geo. Ripley is off on a business trip to Wheeling, Virginia. R. H. Stearns of Boston and Job Abbott of Montreal are in the same party.

An entertainment was given at the Town Hall last Friday evening, under the auspices of the A.O.U.W. and the Andover Band, for the Johnstown sufferers. Mr. D. C. Wells presided and made opening remarks. Besides the overtures by the Band and Orchestra, the Phillips Glee club contributed two numbers to the programme, A. E. Hulme furnished a cornet solo and G. A. Tyler a song. The net proceeds were \$30.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

Temperance Notes from Europe.

Unless my observations mislead me, temperance is making great progress in European countries. At all events I see great changes since my previous visit.

In many railway stations an index and a conspicuous sign point "to the fountain" where one can help himself to excellent water, whereas it used to be difficult to get a glass of water, even by ordering and paying for it. In the restaurants milk can often be had, and I have seen in Germany military officers and other gentlemen sitting at the little tables taking mugs of milk while others had the customary beer. It is very usual now to see waiters carrying along the platforms trays of arrac and other strong drinks, and beer is not so often offered at car-windows as formerly, while water is frequently offered.

At hotels, especially of the first class, there is a great increase of the number of guests who do not take wine. One may now take mineral and aerated table waters, or lemonade, or other temperance drinks, and not be regarded as "singular," or exposing himself to the neglect or the un concealed surprise and the shrug of disappointment of the servants. The same is true on the main steamboat lines. It is not uncommon and altogether respectable not to take wine at table.

The café is gaining on the saloon, and in the café coffee, tea, chocolate, cream, are more likely to be the order, than wine and brandy. In Vienna, for example, cream is at the top of the list of café beverages. The number of places to which ladies resort is increasing everywhere, and the patronage of ladies tends towards the practice of temperance in all public places.

In London, Rome, and many cities, "dairies" are becoming common. The white plaster or porcelain cow, with "DAIRY" in black along her flank, stands in the street window, and signifies that one may step in from the side-walk and get a glass of milk, fresh, pure, cool, cheap, and served as politely and as promptly as a glass of ale is served elsewhere.

In many cities, large and small, there is a special provision of neat kiosks, conveniently placed at the street corners, at the entrance of parks, near the railway-stations, and the places of amusement, where bouillon, tea, coffee, soda, lemonade, chocolate, and sometimes milk, are instantly ready. The city governments combine with private and society enterprise to make it easy to satisfy thirst without the use of intoxicants. The general introduction of public water supply; the numerous accessible fountains in connection with them, are a help in the same direction. Travellers can seldom avail themselves now of the comfortable excuse that they must drink wine because the water is poor.

Travellers in the east are struck, too, with the very elegant fountains supplied to the public by bequest or dedicatory gift of rich Mohammedans. Water carriers also, with skins and rattling cups, go about the streets in Cairo, Damascus, Jerusalem, at the expense of benevolent persons who choose this way of alms, or penance, or philanthropy. Here is a distinct anticipation of the system of memorial fountains in America.

A professor in one of the famous German universities tells me that the number of students who neither use tobacco nor drink beer is largely increasing. He sets the ratio so high that I will not give it. The number of "exceptions" to the "rule" of smoking and drinking, — i.e. the number of abstinence men is very much greater than heretofore, and growing.

But more tobacco, and beer, and strong drink, are used than ever! I suppose this is true here as at home. But the progress of temperance is best measured not in pounds and gallons, but in the number of abstinence men. Abstinence men are regarded often, — sometimes with reason, no doubt, — as extreme, fanatical, erratic, injudicious, both in their logic, their rhetoric, and their habits, but there is little doubt that more and better work is being done for temperance by the abstinence men than by the temperance men, as such. There is no way of clear, em-

phatic, and complete testimony against the drink-habit so effective as an unostentatious but consistent abstinence.

Valuable as coercion and legislation are in carrying forward reform, my observation in these lands of almost unlimited rum — convince that there need be no discouragement because this or that method of meeting the saloon, the rum-powder, the drink-habit, does not commend itself to all the friends of the reform. A conscientious vote is never a "wicked vote," and a refusal to vote is not always a sign of negligence or despair. The hope of the temperance reform is largely in making temperance drinks as convenient, refreshing, cheap and attractive as intoxicants; in continuing those temperate, sanitary discussions in the newspapers which have already done so much to convince our people that strong drinks are unnecessary and deleterious to mind, body, and society, and that the "coming man" will not drink wine or strong drink; and in multiplying the number of men who put of intelligent conviction are themselves voluntary abstainers and therefore consistent and pronounced advocates and illustrations of temperance principles and practice. C. F. P. B.

Do not make false Issues.

BY REV. JOHN P. GULLIVER, D.D.

The temperance reform is in the condition of an invading army. It must proceed upon accurate information, or it will be defeated. Not only should the movements of its enemies be correctly understood, but the movements and designs of its friends. Because Sherman has disappeared from Atlanta, Grant will make a great mistake if he jumps to the conclusion that the mysterious general has taken his army into the depths of Georgia, merely to hand it over to the rebels. It may "seem so!" But inferences are dangerous, and should be handled like dynamite bombs, with a healthy sensitiveness to the consequences of a possible mistake. It is the most natural thing in the world that the special friends of temperance should see in any criticism of their legal measures an opposition to their moral principles. This confusion is the necessary result of the identification of prohibition and total abstinence, which has prevailed since the "Washingtonian movement" placed reformed drunkards, instead of intelligent theologians in the lead of the reformation. But the legal question is distinct from the moral question, though the two have some points of contrast, and must be discussed on its own grounds. That these two are still thoroughly identified in the minds of prohibitionists is easily seen in a recent article contributed by Gen Fiske, the prohibition candidate for the presidency, to a symposium published in "Public Opinion."

I think that you, Mr. Editor, have inadvertently fallen into the same error, in a remark you made in your last issue in reference to some recent articles of mine in your paper. You quote me as follows:

"The ideal temperance law must not aim to save the vicious by violating the rights of the virtuous," and then you proceeded to transmute that statement, by the formula, "which practically carries the idea," into something quite different. Will you allow me in the interest of clear thinking upon the subject, to point out what seems to me, the mistake?

"The ideal temperance law must not aim to save the vicious, by violating the rights of the virtuous." I must say that, as I now read that sentence, it seems to me so true as to be almost a platitude. I can hardly think that it would be right for me to feed a starving drunkard by robbing the editor's hen roost; or for the Legislature of Massachusetts to relieve even the suffering at Johnstown by voting away the people's money.

It seems pretty clear that it would be a wrong, if, in order to close the dram shops where a few men get tipsy, government should close the apothecaries' shops where the many get their medicines. And so, by parity of reasoning, if to "crush out" a great wrong like the liquor traffic, the right of a single sick man (I speak now of an actual occurrence) to obtain a bottle of pure brandy, necessary to save his life, is denied by the operation of a prohibitory law, that law is wrong, and in a free state, it will go down just as surely as the first leak doomed the dam at Johnstown.

The principle is a vital one especially in a democratic government. Even a military despotism cannot long violate it without sowing the seeds of a revolution. The principle in fact stands for the general public weal. Though but one person suffers at the moment, the whole suffer in the end. The insignificant tax on tea is the assault upon "the lives, fortunes and sacred honor" of a nation.

This is simply sound jurisprudence, and I felt inclined, after the remarkable defeat of the so called temperance party, to call their attention to it as one of the mistakes which must be avoided in the future if any more legal experiments are to be tried.

But you, Mr. Editor, have transferred my words to another subject altogether. You are not content that I should say what I did say, "Let us not do evil that good may come," but you add, "which practically carries the idea, that those who are able to drink without getting drunk are virtuous, but that when any one, perhaps in youth, or of weak resolution follows the example, and takes one glass too much, he is vicious!" I must say that such an idea is a remarkably silly one, whoever "carries" it, and I do not wonder you do not fancy it.

What I object to now is the substitution of the ethical question for the legal one. The temperance party have just made a great mistake, in crowding this constitutional issue upon the common sense of the American people. They should be held for that mistake till they see it and confess it. They should not be allowed after doing such a great wrong, to the cause of national morality, to creep off with a high and mighty air, charging all the opponents of their folly, with being the friends of publicans and sinners. Perhaps you remember the story of the plantation preacher, who was summoned before his master to answer to the charge of stealing chickens. Sambo appeared in full clerical costume, beneath one of his master's cast off silk hats, encircled with a white cravat, and altogether solemn and devout. "Sambo," said the master, "have you been stealing?" "Yes massa," replied Sambo, "dat's the truf. But massa, I've have great spiritual consolation!"

I am sure, Mr. Editor, no one will more heartily agree with me, than you will, in the opinion that it is time the thoughtful men in the community cast off the amused indifference with which they have long watched these legal antics in the name of temperance. The consequences of the fooling of the great political parties also, with these honest, but not over sagacious philanthropists, are too serious to be passed by with a smile and a shrug. If the ethical question has been handed as unskillfully as the political issue, that is a distinct matter upon which I had nothing to say in those articles. I am content for the moment that the disappointed prohibitionists should get all the "spiritual consolation" they can. Perhaps the voters of Pennsylvania and Rhode Island this week, will give them more material comfort.

AULD LANG-SYNE.

Old Andover Records.

No. 37.

BIRTHS. 1710.

Roase Blanchard daughter of Thomas and Rose [Holmes] Blanchard born Jan. 12, 1710.

Abigail Ingols daughter of Josiah and Mary [Holt] Ingols

Lydia Chandler daughter of Thos and Mary [Stevens] Chandler was B—

John Curtice son of Thomas and pheoby [Gould] Curtice was Born

Elizabeth farnem daughter Samll and hannah [Holt] farnem was Born

March 1710.

Mary Baxby daughter of Thos and Deborah [Elkins] Baxby was born march.

Joseph Stevens Son of Joshua and Mary [Frye] Stevens was

Abigail Russell daughter of Benjamin and Mary [Preston] Russe[ll]

Ephraim Abbott son of Stephen and Sarah [Stevens] Abbott was Born A—

Elizabeth osgood daughter of hooker & dorothy [Woodman] osgood was B—

Samuel Stevens son of Samuel and Elizabeth [Barker] Stevens

James Russell Son of James and priscilla [osgood] Russell was born

Beamsly peeters Son of Samll. and pheoby [Frye] peeters was Born

Dinah holt daughter of George and elizabeth [Farnum] holt was

Daniel Louioy Son of Nathall. and Dorothy [Hoyt] Louioy was

Keziah perkins daughter of John and elizabeth perki—

Asa Foster Son of Willm and Sarah foster was Born

Joanna chandler daughter of zebadiah and Sarah [Abbot] cha[ncler]

Deborah Stevens daughter of John and Ruth [Poor] s[tevens]

Steven and elizabeth Ingols Twins. Son and [daughter of John (?) and Sarah [Russell?] Ingols was Born July ye 24

hannah Blunt daughter of hanborough a[nd] Mehittabell (Johnson) Blunt]

Joseph Russ Son of Joseph and priscilla [Moore] Russ

Mary clerck daughter of Joseph and Sarah [Lovejoy] cle[rk]

[Child of —] Djanll and Mehittabell poore was Born August ye 27th 1710

[Child of] John and hannah [Abbot] osgood was Born August ye 22d. 1710

[Child of] Edward and Martha [Brown] Farrington was Born August ye 26. 1710

[Child of —] and Sarah preston was Born october ye 1st 1710

[Child of] Thomas and Susanna[?] [Johnson] Carrier was Born october ye 21st 1710

[Child of] Francis and Sarah [Hawks] Johnson was Born

[Daughter of Abraham and Mary [Johnson] foster was Born october ye 3d. 1710

[Daughter of Abial and Deborah [Barker] Stevens was Born october 28: 1710

daughter of Samll and Sarah Smith was Born decembr 17th 1710

[Child of] Samuel and Mary sessions was Born decembr ye 19: 1710

daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth [Merrill] Emory was Born december ye 10 1710

[Daughter of hezekiah and Deborah [Wilson] Russ was Born december ye 18: 1710

[Daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Robinson [Stevens] was Born decembr 22: 1710

INTENTIONS OF MARRIAGE. 1710.

Joseph Clark and Sarah Louioy were published in order To marriage february ye 4th 1709-10

Daniel Lovel of mendon and Abigail Spreague of Andover were published in order To marriage february ye 20: 1709-10

Jno Abbott and hannah chubb were published in order To marriage March ye 18th 1709-10 and a certificate given april ye 3d. 1710

Hezekiah Russ and Deborah Wilson of cambridge Farnes were published in order To Marriage March ye 25. 1709-10. a certificate given april ye 10th.

Josiah holt and Mary Louioy were published in order To Marriage april ye 22d. 1710 and a certificate given

hugh Tayler: a Stranger and Saylor: and Ruth preston of Andover were published in order To marriage May ye 13th 1710: a certificate given

ephraim Lacy and Anne hardy of Bradford was published in order To marriage June ye 17. 1710

Thomas grove of ipswich and Rebecka holt were published in order To marriage July ye 1st. 1710 and a certificate given

Robt. Barnott and Rebecka osgood were published in order To marriage July ye 22d. 1710

Ezekiel osgood and Rebecka wardwell were published in order To marriage July ye 29 1710.

Ebenezer osgood: And Rebecka Simms of Bradford were published in order To marriage october ye 21st. 1710: and a certificate given.

Braviter Gray and Dorothy Abbott of Andover were published in order To marriage November ye 15: 1710

MARRIAGES. 1710.

John Farnem and Joanna Barker were married february ye 7: 1709-10

Joseph clerk and Sarah Louioy were married february ye 7: 1709-10

Daniell Lovett of Mendon and abigail Sprague of Andover were married march ye 28: 1710

John Abbott and hannah Chubb were married April ye 11: 1710

hezekiah Russ and Deborah Wilson were married April ye 10th 1710

Josiah holt and Mary Louioy were married June ye 8: 1710. By mr. barnard

hugh Taylor and Ruth preston were married June 7th: 1710. By mr. Barnard

Nathll Abbott and Mary huchinson were married april 18: 1710.

Braviter gray and Dorothy Abbott were married November ye 21st: 1710. by mr Joseph Lynd of Charlstoen

John Johnson and pheobe Robinson were married december ye 20 1710

Ebenzer osgood and Rebecka Sims were married december ye 20 1710

DEATHS. 1710.

Deborah Stevens daughter of John and Ruth Stevens dyed August ye 16 1710

Elizabeth Farnem Widdow Relict of Ralph Farnem dyed october ye 14th 1710 aged about 78 years.

Robt Russell aged about 80 years dyed december ye 13th 1710

Ms. Mary osgood Widdow Relict of Capt. John osgood dyed october 27. 1710

Susanah preston wife of Samll preston Sear dyed december ye 29; 1710

CHILDREN'S CIRCLE.

What the Children Say.

A little friend of mine, aged 5 and 1-2, or, as she would tell you, "half-past 5," was in the habit of calling at any and all times and bringing her playthings with her. One day she called as usual, and it being Saturday, it was quite a busy day with me. After she had remained some time and I had answered innumerable questions: why I did this? and why I didn't do that? that was't the way her mamma did it; her mamma did it this way, I said: "Now, Nettie, like a good little girl, take your play-things and run home. I am very busy today. I hav'nt time to talk."

Without a word, but in silent contempt, she placed her little shawl about the shoulders, and gathering up her playthings put them in her tier. Then, holding the shawl together with one hand and the tier with the other, she turned and faced the enemy:

"You'll 'tuse me, Mrs. Draper; I know my place. — I did'nt tum to fight or torrel wif you. I only tum to stay a 'ittle while, and I dess I'll do now."

And with her head thrown back and the air of an injured queen she left the house.—*Toledo Blade.*

"I never saw my hands so dirty as yours," said a mother to a little girl. "I guess grandma has," was the quick reply.

The Dog that Fanned the Baby.

A gentleman in one of the suburban wards of Pittsburg owned a very fine specimen of the spaniel breed which is very fond of children, and when the little ones visit his master's house constitutes himself their companion, playmate and guardian. A few days ago a lady with an infant visited the gentleman, and in the course of the day the child was laid on a pillow on the floor to amuse itself for a time. The dog took his place near the little one as usual. The day was hot and the flies bad, and they made the baby the target of frequent attacks. This rendered her restless. Doggie watched her for a few minutes, and then walking close up, with his nose or paw drove away every fly as it lit on the baby's face, and did it so gently, too, as not to disturb her in the least. The dog's actions attracted the attention of the mother and others, who were filled with astonishment at his thoughtful kindness.

News and Notes of the Week.

A disastrous fire occurred in Boston last Friday afternoon, in the well known Boston toy store of Heyer Brothers, which occupied the site of the old Trinity church on Summer Street. It caught in the second story among the fireworks and proceeded very rapidly, and with a sad loss of life, five employees who were on the fourth floor being unable to escape, and several others saved their lives only by great presence of mind and promptness of action. Two young men caught the ropes in the elevator well and slid down through the smoke and flames. Great praise is given to the fire department for the energy and bravery with which they fought the fire, amid the danger of exploding pyrotechnics, and stayed its further progress. Such a fire shows the risk of storing large quantities of such combustible goods in a building where men and women and children are at work.

The St. Bernard Catholic church at West Newton was badly damaged on Sunday evening, catching from lighted candles at the altar. A furniture depot in Paris—the largest in Europe—was burned on Tuesday, at a loss of \$500,000, and a portion of the Manningham Mill at Bradford, England, at a loss of \$250,000. The burning of Peter Brennan's house and barn at Chelmsford Centre was caused by the explosion of a kerosene lamp.

The wife of ex-President Hayes has been stricken with apoplexy, and Gen. Simon Cameron with paralysis. Both of them were at last accounts living, but without hope of recovery.

William E. Chandler has been elected U. S. Senator by the legislature of New Hampshire.

The prohibitory constitutional amendment has been defeated by a large majority in Pennsylvania, and repealed in Rhode Island by more than the necessary three-fifths. In the latter state an extra session of the General Assembly is to be called to revise the statutes regulating the liquor traffic. In Missouri, the Governor has signed the "Newberry bill," which prohibits music, cards, dice, billiard tables, pool tables, bowling alleys, and boxing gloves in saloons. This will take away from the attractiveness of 3,000 saloons in St. Louis and Kansas City.

It is encouraging to record the promulgation by the Government of an order tending to emphasize the sacredness of the Sabbath day in the army, and secure its rest for the soldiers. The moral effect of such an order among officers and men cannot fail to be salutary:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 8, '89.

The following order of the President is published for the information and guidance of the army:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, June 7, 1889.

In November, 1862, President Lincoln quoted the words of Washington to sustain his own views, and announced in a general order that: "The President, commander-in-chief of the army and navy, desires and enjoins the orderly observance of the Sabbath by the officers and men in the military and naval service. The importance for man and beast of the prescribed weekly rest, the sacred rights of Christian soldiers and sailors, a becoming deference to the best sentiment of a Christian people and a due regard for divine will, demand that Sunday labor in the army and navy be reduced to the measure of strict necessity."

The truth so concisely stated cannot be too faithfully regarded, and the pressure to ignore this is far less now than in the midst of war. To recall the kindly and considerate spirit of the orders issued by these great men in the most trying times of our history, and to promote contentment and efficiency, the President directs that Sunday morning inspection will be merely of the dress and general appearance, without arms; and the more complete inspection under arms, with all men present as required in par. 950, A. R. 1889, will take place on Saturday.

(Signed) BENJAMIN HARRISON.
By order of the Secretary of War.
I. C. KELTON, Adjutant-General

A Look Into the Dead Letter Office.

The operators employed in opening, assorting, correcting, and returning the stray mail matter are nearly all women, and they are counted far more skillful than men in handling the matter. Long tables extend all around the room, piled high with letters and parcels. About twenty-five men and women are engaged in assorting and opening the letters. In the gallery above are seated about sixty young women who read the letters. They are of all kinds, from the tender message of love to the more prosaic business letter. These women determine whether these letters are of sufficient importance to be returned to the writer. Many are the ardent messages of love that are daily consigned to the flames, for all letters that are not returned to the writers are destroyed by fire. If these girls would talk, many are the mysteries they could unravel, and tell why "the letter that he longed for never came."

Misdirected and only partially addressed letters are turned over to a lady operator, who from long experience has acquired great skill in studying out addresses, and who knows every city, town, village, and hamlet in the world. She also knows all the streets. In fact, she is a veritable city directory of all the cities. From her almost infinite knowledge of names and places, the faculty of deciphering all kinds of illegible chirography, and familiarity with English, German, French, Spanish, Italian, and Russian, the young lady is enabled to send to the rightful claimants about 50 per cent. of these misdirected or partially addressed letters unopened.

As a rule, English, German, and French are the prevailing languages used in addressing letters. Occasionally a letter is addressed in Italian, Hebrew, Arabic, Persian, Russian; and in fact, all other tongues creep into the mails, and, after they reach New York from their ocean voyage, are sent to the dead letter office to be deciphered and readdressed in English, so that the postmaster whose linguistic accomplishments are limited may deliver it in the good old Anglo-Saxon.

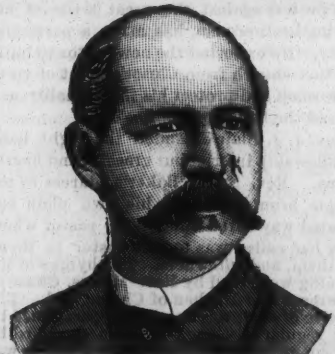
All letters that cannot be deciphered without being opened are turned over to another force, who go through them removing all valuables. After all valuables are taken out they are put into packages of 100 letters each, and sent to the sixty readers in the gallery. Money, checks or drafts taken from the letters are returned to the sender, unless the party for whom it was intended can be found. Last year nearly \$10,000,000 was taken from the mails, and about \$9,000 could not be restored to the owners.

MRS. F. D. LEONARD,
NURSE.

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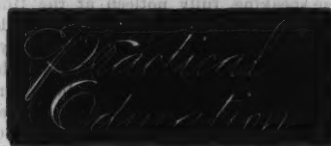
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ENTIRE WHEAT FLOUR

is made from selected, choice, ripe wheat, the grain first having been thoroughly cleaned, scoured and brushed, the woolly fibre discarded, the inner brand retained, and the whole reduced to a uniform fineness by a process peculiar to our own mills. Every effort of the mind or movement of the muscle involves the waste of nervous energy and vitality; we must build up our systems by those elements which will replace those wastes. Chemical analysis shows us that waste flour cannot do this, as the best part of the wheat is sacrificed for the sake of the color.

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ANDOVER, MASS.

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to whom all Correspondence for the paper should be addressed.

A thoroughly fitted STEAM JOB PRINTING OFFICE is connected with the TOWNSMAN, and all orders in this department will receive prompt and careful attention.

All BUSINESS COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed to

JOHN N. COLE, Treasurer.

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THE TOWNSMAN for Andover News.

THE ESSEX EAGLE for Lawrence News.

By a special arrangement with the publishers of the Lawrence Weekly Eagle, we are able to offer to the TOWNSMAN subscribers, the Weekly Eagle for 50 cents per year or both the Townsman and Eagle one year, for \$2.50. Specimen copies of either paper may be obtained by addressing the TOWNSMAN.

FRIDAY JUNE 28, 1889.

Those who heard at the Punchard School Exhibition the practical and pleasant essay of one of the graduates upon the "Spring Birds and Flowers of Andover" will be glad to read it in this issue.

We print on the second page two communications on the temperance question. That of Dr. Bancroft, sent from Jena, makes an encouraging statement as to the progress of temperance in Europe, and a strong point in his suggestion that the best way for people to advance the temperance reform is to be themselves total abstainers.

We think Dr. Gulliver has missed entirely the point of our comment, but we nevertheless give him full space to expand and explain his anti-prohibitory argument. What we do regret and deplore is the plea—of which so much is made by opponents of strong temperance laws—for the protection of "personal rights," the liberty to drink at one's own pleasure what he wants, even though others doing the same thing abuse their liberty, and become vicious drunkards. In a certain theoretical way this is plausible and perhaps true, but the practical trend and effect of this theory is certainly disastrous. Here is an instance which has happened within a year not half a mile from the Doctor's own door. A young man comes from a family which claims the liberty to select and use its own beverages. He continues at school the same liberty taught at home, drinks to excess, and suffers the penalty of disgrace. His friends approve the penalty, as connected with the law of the school, but insist that they and he had the right to drink as they pleased. It would not be difficult to forecast the result of such logic in a young man's future. The son becomes "vicious"—but in order to save him there must be no restraint on the rights of the "virtuous" parents!

It "seems to us" that putting the case of the great and awful ravages of the rum-traffic as a 'few men getting tipsy,' is almost trifling with the known facts of the terrible misery and ruin of intemperance which is blasting our country. Nor do we have the least fear that any legislation of our day will prevent the "many" from 'getting their medicines.'

We are a little surprised at the thrust at the "Washingtonian movement." That was before our day, but we have the strong impression that in its time and way it was a most useful and beneficent reform. For the very reason that "reformed drunkards" knew more about the dreadful experiences of intemperance than "intelligent theologians," why should they not properly have had the opportunity to influence their brothers to reform also? John Hawkins and John B. Gough were "reformed drunkards."

We are requested to ask the special attendance of both boys and girls at Loyal Legion meeting on Thursday next, a matter of importance is to come before them.

ANDOVER NEWS.

For other Andover News, see Pages 1 and 8.

Phillips Academy Anniversaries.

Tuesday was the great day for Phillips, but not the only day. The anniversaries began three weeks ago with the Draper Prize speaking, fully noticed at the time, which was followed on the next Friday evening by Prof. Coy's "Senior Party." Last week was spent in getting the "Abbot girls" fairly off, but Sunday the boys' time began. Prof. Churchill's fine baccalaureate is briefly reported in another column. On Sunday evening, the Society of Inquiry—the religious society of the Academy—had its annual meeting in the Academy Hall. The officers of the society gave short addresses, with statistics of its work for the year, and appropriate remarks were added by Prof. Coy, Rev. Dr. Osgood of Rochester, N. Y., and two or three others. The impression of the whole meeting was that in the midst of a great company of boys, whom we are apt to think of as very boyish and noisy, there is a fair proportion of young men who keep up voluntary religious service and work as much and as well as religious folks who are not boys.

The "Philo" exhibition on Monday evening exhibited the line of literary exercises in which the boys weekly engage during the school-year. The President, J. D. Cameron of Nova Scotia, presided over the exercises. Rev. J. V. Stratton offered prayer, and the Andover Orchestra furnished the music—good music, of course. The President's address was History; the Mirror was represented by an able paper on American Politics, from its first editor, R. T. French; Wm. Wadhams and W. A. Duley gave declamations, using respectively, the spirited poem on "The man who rode to Conemaugh," and "Keenan's Charge." Three members gave a very remarkable exhibition of extempore speaking, having their subjects assigned them but a few minutes before. Jas. A. Babbitt spoke on the importance to the country of sustaining a stronger navy; W. B. Parker of Nebraska on the signs of decay in the American government, and W. A. Duley on Civil Service, which he frankly opposed.

The prize debate followed on the question: "Resolved, that immigration is fatal to our institutions." More, himself a native of France, led the affirmative in an earnest and effective speech, which received enthusiastic applause. He was supported by Clarke of Connecticut, Cooke of California and Atha of Lowell making an able presentation of the other side. The closing speech was brief but most interesting of all, as Rev. Mr. Stratton for the Committee of Award—the other members being Principal Baldwin and Instructor Wells—announced the disposition of the prizes. The first prize of \$10 for the debate was awarded to J. P. Cooke, and the second of \$5 to J. O. More, J. A. Babbitt, son of Rev. Jas. H. Babbitt of West Brattleboro, Vt., and grandson of Mrs. S. F. Abbott; received the prize (\$5) for extemporaneous speaking, and Wm. M. H. Wadhams for declamation.

The boys had a beautiful day Tuesday for their closing "Commencement" exercises. The morning was occupied with the "Ivy Exercises" of the graduating class, the programme of which was short but strong. Mr. Ellis of Maine gave the Class History in a very pleasant way, beginning with the statement that it was the largest and most scholarly class that had ever entered Phillips, and ending with the remark that "the rest must be left to those who shall hereafter write the history of the world's great men." The prophecy of the future of '89 was given by Mr. Hammond of Worcester. The predictions were very striking, but their apparent accuracy was verified by the constant and hearty response of the class. One, on account of his charming lady-like manner, would ultimately become President of Abbot Academy; the great business capacity of another would make him base-ball manager of the Washingtons; another would be elected Professor of Physiological Psychology in the Theological Seminary, and break the Seminary record for long sermons; several were assigned to important positions in Barnum's "greatest moral show on earth;" the Bofford member would have the privilege of being missionary to Central Africa and of being eaten by the cannibals; the Virginia member would become a republican politician and Judge of the Supreme Court, and the Iowa member the Mugwump Governor of that state; etc. etc.

Between these pieces came the delivery of a poem by Mr. Cartwright, the poet of the class—whose ivy song was sung at the close—and Donald Churchill's oration upon Maj. Gen. Wm. F. Bartlett. Aside from its marked excellence both in composition and delivery, the fact that Gen. Bartlett was an Essex

County boy, and a "Phillips boy," that his full length portrait hung upon the wall, and that our local Grand Army Post bears his name, secured for this piece a close hearing and hearty applause. We hope to print a part of this address next week.

Promptly at 2 o'clock, the Seniors and the Boston Cadet Band escorted the Trustees and Alumni from the Mansion House to the Hall. Prof. Coy presided in the absence of Principal Bancroft, now in Europe, to whom appreciative mention was made in prayer and in the valedictory address. Rev. Frederic Palmer of the class of 1865 offered prayer. The number of the graduating class was 53, 47 of whom were in the Classical Course. Of these, ten men were selected to deliver orations. All chose practical subjects and treated them in a practical way. Huntley Spaulding of Andover had the salutatory place and spoke on Ericsson, the inventor. Emerson of Pennsylvania had the valedictory addresses, with the subject, Do Crispus Attucks and his companions deserve a monument? which he answered with a decided negative. Fred Wadsworth Moore, another Andover boy (from Iowa), had an eloquent oration—"There shall be no more Alps." Two of the orations specially commended for clear writing and fine delivery were those of Sidney E. Farwell of St. Paul, Minn., on Option in College Studies, and of John H. Field of Rutland, Vt., on The Advantages of a College Education.

Rev. Dr. Fiske, President of the Board of Trustees, made brief but impressive remarks in connection with the awarding of diplomas. The Joseph Cook Greek Prizes were announced by Prof. Coy as follows: first prize, \$15, to Robert T. French of Iowa; second prize, \$10, to Richard T. Holbrook of New York; third prize, \$5, to Louis W. Hassenzahl of Ohio. The award was also made of two new prizes sustained by the Club of Andover graduates at Harvard for encouraging studies in English, viz., to Geo. N. Henning of Washington and Geo. R. Noyes, son of Rev. Chas. Noyes, of North Andover, both of the Middle Class. The entire class marched upon the stage, and sang Cartwright's Parting Ode, and the public exercises were closed with prayer by Rev. A. A. Ellsworth of Braintree, although the graduated class added their own farewell in a hearty *P-h-i-l-l-i-p-s* cheer.

Installation of Rev. F. A. Wilson.

The people of the Free Christian church have a pastor once more. Rev. Frederic A. Wilson was installed as such at a very pleasant service in their meeting-house on Wednesday evening. The preliminary council was held in the afternoon. Seventeen out of the twenty-eight churches called were represented. Rev. S. W. Adriance of the Highland church, Lowell, was chosen Moderator, and Rev. C. H. Willcox of the Pawtucket church in the same city, Scribe. After prayer by the Moderator, J. N. Cole, clerk of the church, and Dea. Jos. A. Smart, clerk of the parish, read extracts from their records as to the call and acceptance of the pastor elect. The resolutions of the council which dismissed him from his pastorate at Billerica were also read by the scribe. As showing the appreciation in which he was held by his ministerial brethren, we subjoin those resolutions:

Resolved, That this council recommend the dissolution of the pastoral relation between the Rev. F. A. Wilson and the Orthodox Congregational church of Billerica, the pastorate to terminate on the 25th of June, 1889. The council wish also to place upon record their appreciation of the Christian affection and sympathy existing between Mr. Wilson and his people during his seven years' ministry, which, while it adds to the painfulness of their separation, also fills their hearts with sweet and delightful memories. The council recognizes the divine favor which has rested upon this ministry, as seen in the reuniting of the church in the bonds of Christian love and friendship; in the enlargement of its financial responsibilities and its benevolent contributions; in the remodelling and beautifying of its house of worship; in the growth of its congregation, the increase of its Sunday school; in the constant addition of those who have consecrated themselves to Christ to its membership; in the educating work which has been done among the youth of the parish; in the broader views of our faith which have been given to the community, and the leading of God's children into a deeper Christian experience.

We cheerfully commend Mr. Wilson to the church of the new pastorate as a Christian and a minister in whom we have the strongest confidence, as a cultured man, a sound preacher of the Gospel, conservative in doctrine and progressive in methods; as a superior organizer, wise and firm; as a skillful pastor, impartial, faithful, sympathetic, and spiritual, whose life seeks to illustrate the truth he preaches. We recognize the

sorrow of this church, and record our appreciation of the untold zeal with which they have sustained their pastor with their hands and their prayers, giving a renewed illustration of the truth that when pastor and people work together God blesses their toil. In a special manner we sympathize with the young people of the parish in the loss of a leader whom they so much love. Our prayer for the church is that God may soon guide them to a wise choice of another, with whom they shall work cheerfully and fruitfully for Christ, and thus keep fresh the delightful memories of this ministry and most glorify our common Lord.

Mr. Wilson then proceeded to give a recital of his early religious training, his thinking out for himself the grounds of faith while in college (Bowdoin), his conviction while a teacher of the imperative need for youth of a personal religion, and his subsequent preparation for the ministry (at Bangor Seminary). This, and his statement of religious belief which followed, were so clear and concise, that although the roll of the Council was called, no one had a question to ask. His creed embraced the fundamental doctrines of the Christian faith, without any attempt to analyze or explain the supernatural and the incomprehensible. Without retiring for consultation, the Council, on motion of Dr. Smith Baker, voted the papers and the examination to be satisfactory, and adjourned after a session scarcely three-quarters of an hour long. We venture to say that theological Andover never has witnessed so short an examination of a ministerial candidate, nor one more thoroughly acceptable to both Council and congregation.

The installation services in the evening were largely attended and were interesting throughout. After the usual reading of the minutes of the Council by the Scribe, Rev. F. W. Greene of the West church made the prayer of invocation and Professor Churchill read the Scriptures. The sermon by Rev. Prof. L. L. Payne, D.D., of Bangor Seminary was a very able and appropriate one, having for its text Luke 15:17-20, "And when he came to himself," etc. The thought running through the discourse and sustained by a wide range of illustration was that "coming to one's self" is an important part of Christ's religion. The recognition of this helps us to understand the character of true preaching. The secret of the power of Christ as a preacher was that He knew what was in man; He was not a theological teacher, but He made a new revelation to men of themselves. Ministers may preach orthodox sermons, which are not evangelical. In the same way, we understand the character of the true minister. The greatest and truest preachers have been those who have had a profound personal experience of sin and divine grace. A third lesson emphasized the perpetual need of the preached word. In a larger sense, every man is a preacher, his conduct an unspoken sermon.

The installing prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. J. M. Greene of Lowell. Rev. F. B. Makepeace of Springfield gave the charge to the pastor. After referring briefly to the memories of his pastorate over this church, he welcomed his successor, assuring him that he would find a warm-hearted and true people. The era of heresy-hunting is past—we are on the eve of a great era of practical thought, in which man's duty to brother man will be prominent. Of this thought the Free church, from the time of its formation, as a protest against the great error of enslaving brother-man, has made a particular study. He exhorted the new pastor to build up this church from Christ's point of view, to develop and protect his individuality, and to feed the lambs of the flock.

Rev. J. J. Blair extended the right hand of fellowship in brief but graceful and hearty terms. Rev. Smith Baker's address to the people brought out in his own plain and pointed way three things—the pastor whom they had called was to be a pastor to them, for them, and with them. The hymns of the evening were read by Rev. Messrs. Chase of Lawrence and Wathen of Chelmsford. The service of song was excellently performed by the regular choir of the church, aided by the congregation. The collation, which was partaken of by a large number, was specially praised, but an ample and attractive provision in that line would be just the thing to be expected from the ladies of the Free church.

We congratulate the Free church on the accession to its pastorate under such favorable auspices of a man whose introduction to his charge confirms the record of his able and useful service in a neighboring town; and we supplement Mr. Blair's welcome by offering Andover's right hand of fellowship to Mr. Wilson as a citizen.

The previous pastors of the Free church, from the beginning until now, have been:

*Elijah C. Winchester,	1846-1848.
*Shellock Bristol,	1848-1849.
William B. Brown,	1850-1855.
*Caleb E. Fisher,	1855-1859.
Stephen C. Leonard,	1859-1865.
*James P. Lane,	1865-1870.
Edwin S. Williams,	1870-1871.
G. Frederic Wright,	1871-1881.
F. Barrows Makepeace,	1881-1888.

BALLARDVALE

Our genial highway surveyor, Jos. T. Lovejoy, had a peculiar and exciting experience in Lawrence a day or two since. He was driving one horse and leading another, when the latter became frightened at a sudden noise and jumped bodily into the wagon overturning it and frightening the other horse. Mr. Lovejoy was buried under horse and wagon for a time, but got out of it with a few bruises.

F. G. Haynes and Co's. store was broken into Wednesday night, or rather, early Thursday morning, an entrance was effected in the L of the store, a window being taken out bodily. A bag of coffee was emptied on the floor and the bag used to carry away shoes of which they took about twenty-five pairs. Nothing else was taken so far as known at this writing though the money drawer was smashed. The burglars were evidently amateurs as they could have taken goods of equal value in a more compact form. The burglary evidently happened quite late in the morning as Mr. John Riley heard them passing his place on River St. about 4 o'clock. This is the fifth time Haynes and Co's. store has been entered, and the last time they came in the same identical way. Reading police have been notified and is hoped that the culprits will feel the full force of the law.

Mrs. Mary Miller, wife of Mr. William Miller, overseer of weaving in the Ballardvale Mills, died last Sunday night after an illness which lasted only five days. That the cause of her death was some brain trouble is known, but just what can not be ascertained. The funeral was held Wednesday from her late home, Rev. Mr. Butler conducting the services. Mrs. Miller was a native of Scotland, but had lived in this country some 20 years, part of which time was spent in Lawrence and Maynard, Mass. She leaves two young children, one aged 3 years, the other, 6. A floral crescent and star was contributed by employees in the weave room of the mill, and other pieces by friends. Relatives were present from New York, Lawrence, and Maynard.

Mrs. C. U. Tuck returned from a short trip to Provincetown early this week.

"Critic's corner" is the name given to the one near the crossing. If you want to hear political economy as applied to town affairs just stop there some night.

A pigeon shoot open to all comers will be held on the Gun Club grounds the Fourth of July morning. All are invited to attend.

The report of the game between the Athletics and the Celtic Stars of Lawrence played the 8th inst was inadvertently omitted last week. Suffice it to say that the home club won.

Rev. John W. Savage preached at the Union church Sunday, to his old parishioners and friends, assisting Rev. Mr. Butler. A children's concert was held in the evening. The floral decorations were very fine.

F. H. Anderson will leave the employ of F. G. Haynes & Co. the first of the coming month. A gentleman from New Hampshire will take his place.

The Boston Herald has it that the Craighead & Kintz Company is incorporated with a capital of \$250,000 to carry on a manufacturing business in Andover with Geo. W. Simmons, President, and John H. Flint, Treasurer; these gentlemen and others to serve as directors.

Mr. Jacob Loehner has been to Meriden, Conn., for a few days. He will leave in a day or two for a vacation trip to the mountains for his health which is very poor.

Mr. Harry Beeley is again able to drive out.

Mr. James Coats has just purchased through Mr. David Shaw, agent, one of the celebrated Kranich and Bach upright pianos. It is one of the largest size, the case being of unusually fine mahogany.

The Fourth of July programme, arranged by General Committee is: Antiques and Horribles at 6 A. M. in the Square, C. U. Tuck, Chief Marshal; music by the Drum Corps; Wm. Greene, Benj. Shaw, Philip Noessel, judges. At 8.30, oration and other exercises at the Band Stand, in charge of Messrs. Stark, Kintz, and Hayward. At 10, on the Plains, sack race, obstruction race, half-mile race, three-legged race, and baseball match. Entries desired for the morning parade. Probably band concert in evening. We are obliged to postpone names of committees to next week.

Athletics vs. Actives of Lawrence tomorrow.

NORTH ANDOVER.

The N. A. Cricket Club decided, Wednesday evening, to compete for the game with the Boot Mills Club of Lowell, on the Sutton crease, on the morning of July 4, at 9 o'clock. The players selected were, L. McInnis, J. Collier, D. Fyffe, W. Hetherington, J. Glendyle, H. Mitchell, W. Porter, F. Jackson, W. Jowett, T. Lancaster. Umpire, John Pollard. Refreshments will be served to the visitors, in the club-room. An invitation has been extended to the Portsmouth Club to play a game in town with the local club, in the afternoon.

Rev. Mr. Hodge, A. W. Brainard, and J. R. Pollard, have been appointed a committee to arrange for the Methodist Sabbath school picnic.

The Young People's Christian League meet in the Methodist vestry, Monday evening.

Mr. Amos Merrill, trial justice of Peabody, and wife, have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. B. P. Saunders this week.

Miss Alice F. Harris is visiting relatives in Ipswich for a few weeks.

Several people of the Unitarian church at the Centre attended the conference held by that denomination in Peabody, Wednesday.

Mr. A. P. Cheney has added another driving horse to his stables.

In last week's issue, in order to prolong the "promenade" a portion of the report concerning the Y.P.M.C. and S. Society and the Odd Fellows Social Party joined hands and strolled into the Ballardvale column.

Gen. Eben Sutton and Mrs. Sutton are absent for a few weeks in Saratoga, N. Y.

At the meeting of Wauwinet Lodge I.O. O.F., Wednesday evening, the semi-annual election of officers occurred, the following being chosen: Noble Grand, Wm. J. Halliday Jr.; Vice Grand, Geo. L. Barker; Secretary, Abbott Prescott; Treasurer, James W. Leitch. The officers will be installed by District Deputy, D. B. Simpson and suite of Lawrence, Wednesday evening, July 10.

The many parents and friends who visited Miss Lizzie Kelley's room in the Merrimack schoolhouse were greatly pleased with the efforts of her young pupils, who gave evidence of good training in the art of speaking. The profusion of flowers was noticeable. Miss Sanborn's scholars also had general exercises.

A new fence has been built at the rear of the J.H.S., and the fence at the side has been repaired. The rear fence at the Merrimack school has been down long enough for the well cut walks to be admired, and the yard is now ready for a new one.

Miss Helen E. Roache has completed an excellent crayon portrait of Prof. Bancroft of Andover.

Wm. Milner is employed at the Electric Light Co.'s works, Lynn.

The school committee has decided to promote the following numbers of pupils from the various rooms in the Merrimack building: No. 1, Mr. A. L. Smith teacher, 17; No. 2, Miss Hannah C. Carleton teacher, 23; No. 3, Miss Mary E. Quealey teacher, 25; No. 4, Miss Helen C. Sargent teacher, 38; No. 5, Miss Laura A. Bailey teacher, 35; No. 6, Miss Annie E. Sanborn teacher, 32; No. 7, Miss Annie M. Osgood teacher, 34; No. 8, Miss Lizzie A. Kelley teacher, 31. There will probably be a class of 6 pupils from Miss Greene's room at the Union school, to enter the Merrimack grammar.

The Conlon estate at the corner of Main and Second Streets was sold at auction, Saturday afternoon to Mr. Hans Christensen for \$1180. It is the intention of the present owner to thoroughly renovate the house and make it a double tenement.

Mr. and Mrs. John R. Pollard have been visiting their son Mr. Thomas B. Pollard, at Quincy Point.

Miss Lucy Hovey of Lynn was visiting at Mr. Wm. C. Holt's, Sunday.

The Aetnas defeated the Highlands in a game of base-ball at Haverhill, Saturday. Score, 9-7. Mr. Fred S. Smith acted as umpire.

Miss Annie Blanchard, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Blanchard, returned home for the summer vacation Friday, from New Rochelle, N. Y., where she is employed in the Collegiate Institute.

Mr. Edward Butterworth was present at the Convention of the National Music Association, Saturday.

Mr. M. T. Wadlin and family have removed from Lawrence to this town, and now reside on Maple Avenue.

Mrs. Harriet, wife of Mr. Asa Angier, agent of the Merrimack Mutual Fire Insurance Co., died at her home on Third Street, Saturday afternoon at 3.30 o'clock, having more than completed her three score and ten years. She had been ill for nearly two years, suffering very acutely for about a year past from eczema. Mrs. Angier was born in Boston 73 years ago, coming to this town from there in 1844. She has been known as a woman of good character; always very attentive to the necessities of others, she thought not of herself, but how she could by her sympathy and kind deeds relieve the sufferings of those about her. She was a good mother, and was never known to speak an ill word of another, for, if not being able to speak praising their good qualities, she held her peace and did not abuse them. Her neighborly qualities also endeared her to many. She was a member of the Baptist church, Lawrence, joining under the pastorate of Rev. Mr. Broadbent 40 years since, but of late years was an attendant at the Methodist church in town. A husband and two daughters, Mrs. Ed. W. Cross of Boston, and Mrs. Chas. S. Cotting of Elmer, N. J., survive her. Funeral services were held at her late home Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, conducted by Rev. Elias Hodge, pastor of the M. E. church. The remains were interred in the family lot in Ridgewood cemetery. The bearers were Messrs. Geo. E. Hathorne, Ed. S. Colby, Frank D. Foster, Amos E. Hazelton.

The following are the names of the pupils who passed creditable examinations and have been admitted to the Johnson High School: Mary I. Baldwin, Willie J. Clements, Fred Cooper, James Donovan, Mary E. Downing, Mabel F. Fuller, Mary Geaney, James Harrington, Alice M. Hodge, Albert Jewett, Alicia Keegan, Kittie A. Lacy, Harry Lynch, Mary McCarty, James McDonnell, Susie Morrill, Mary W. Murphy, Isabelle Pollard, Mabel S. Robinson, Herbert Stillings, John J. Willis.

At the monthly meeting of the North Andover Rifles in the armory, Monday evening, Messrs. Albert Fielding, Harry Lewis, John Wild, and Edward Lannigan, were elected to membership.

The next meeting of the N. A. Grange will be held Thursday evening, July 9. The committees to prepare for the evening's pleasure are Ceres, Pomona, and Flora.

The estate occupied by Mr. E. W. Horne, mortgaged to Chas. R. Stanley of Lawrence, will be sold at auction Saturday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock, by M. N. Howe, auctioneer. The house is a two-story French roof dwelling with an L also two stories, and contains 15 rooms. The land adjoining is 150x200 feet. It is one of the finest pieces of property in the vicinity. \$200 must be paid at the time and place of sale.

The singing in the different grades of the Andover public schools last week was finely rendered, and Mr. Edward Butterworth, who conducted the exercises, received many compliments for his painstaking efforts.

The first game of cricket for the prize cup, between the North Andover and Prospect Mills Clubs, on the Sutton grounds, resulted in a defeat for the local team; score, 31 to 57. Umpire, secretary Shackleton of the Albion, and Mr. Butterfield of the Merrimack Club, Lawrence.

It is apparent that the celebration of the "glorious fourth," in town this year, will be left to the small boy element.

Mr. J. B. Marston has been transferred from the foremanship of the shafting room of the D. and F. Machine Works, to the card department, where he is now acting in a like position. Mr. A. L. Marston has assumed charge of the shafting room.

About 90 members and friends of Cochichewick Lodge, F.A.M., gathered in the lodge room, Monday evening, to observe in an appreciative manner St. John's day and the anniversary of the Lodge. The early evening hours were occupied in pleasant converse and general sociability, after which the company seated themselves in the banquet hall and enjoyed a royal banquet consisting of ices, cake, strawberries, and fruit of all kinds. It was the intention of the lodge to formally present W.M., S. C. Rea with a past master's jewel but, on account of illness in the family, Mr. Rea was unable to be present. A quartette consisting of Messrs. Butterworth and Humphrey, and Misses Saunders and Prince, rendered selections fitting to the occasion. The committee appointed to prepare the collation was, Messrs. Martin H. Pulsifer, Wm. A. Johnson, and John Burnham. The committee to secure the jewel, Messrs. Wm. J. Halliday, Jr., and Thos. K. Gilman.

Hon. J. A. Wiley has purchased a new driving horse.

McKone has the contract to furnish 100 tons of coal for the schools at \$6.64 per ton—the lowest bid.

The wedding of Mr. John F. Bannan, formerly of Providence, R. I., and Miss Sarah E., eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward McKone, occurred in St. Michael's church, Monday morning at 9 o'clock. The ceremony was performed by Rev. John McKone of Boston, a brother of the bride. The style of the bride's costume was Directoire, the material an elegant white silk, the waist and skirt prettily trimmed with tinsel bengaline. The bride also wore a point lace veil caught up with a cluster of bride's roses. Mr. Henry Bannan of Providence, R. I., a cousin of the groom, acted as best man, and Miss Harriet A. McKone, the younger sister of the bride attended as the bridesmaid and wore a tasteful suit of old rose mohair, with a Directoire hat. The bridal party entered the church to the music of the Swedish wedding march, by Miss Alice McKone, organist, the groom and attendant meeting the bride and lady at the altar, which was prettily decorated with garlands of ferns and daisies. Miss Mary A. Kelly finely rendered a solo, *Ave Maria*, and *Ave Veni Jesu* was also given by Misses Kelley and Harper. A private reception was held at the house of the bride's parents on Water St. from 10 o'clock A.M. till 2 P.M. when Mr. and Mrs. Bannan left town in Mrs. John Breen's private carriage to take the train at South Lawrence; accompanying the happy couple were Misses Alice and Hattie McKone, and Mrs. and Master John Breen who were well armed with rice. After a short wedding trip to Niagara Falls and vicinity. Mr. and Mrs. Bannan will return and reside on Osgood St., Stevens Village. The wedding gifts, numerous and choicely selected, were not given prominent notice. Mrs. Bannan was a graduate from the J. H. S., in the class of '80. Masters Wm. Welch and John Smith of Boston served as altar boys. Wedding cake, daintily served in pretty boxes, was given to each guest.

Fireworks licenses granted by Selectmen to Watson & Co., C. S. Stearns, and Edward Cooper.

The J. H. S. pupils were given a reception on Wednesday evening at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Poor.

The secretaries of the various cricket clubs had a meeting in Lawrence Thursday evening and declared last Saturday's game, No. Andover vs. Prospect Mills, "null and void," the latter acknowledging having played one of the Albion's men. Secretary Lancaster worthily represented the local club at the hearing.

The following is the programme of the Graduating exercises at J. H. S. this afternoon:

Piano Solo: Convent Bells.	Henri Bollman
Miss Mabel J. Cheney.	
Song, To Thee, O Country.	Eichberg
Essay, Lights and Shadows of Vanity Fair.	
Miss Lettie M. Barker.	
Declamation, The Moor's Revenge.	Mickiewicz
Arthur P. Chickering.	
Song, Slon.	Rodney
Reading, The Painter of Seville.	Wilson
Miss Mary I. Remick.	
Declamation, Great Minds in their Relation to Christianity.	Erskine
William R. Elliott.	
Song, Cherry Ripe.	Horn
Reading, Joan of Arc.	DeQuincy
Miss Gertrude H. Ellison.	
Essay, Aerial Navigation.	
Hereford Berry.	
Song, Joy of the Wanderer.	Abb
Presentation of Diplomas.	
Chairman of the School Committee.	
Parting Song, Though we Part.	
Prayer and Benediction.	
Rev. Elias Hodge.	

The cider taken from O'Connor's place has been declared forfeited and will be sent to Boston.

Officers Mizen and Wilton escorted a man named David Fellory to the Police Station, Wednesday afternoon, for unbecoming conduct on our streets while intoxicated.

A musical and literary programme was presented at the meeting of Wynona Lodge, Wednesday evening. Messrs. F. W. Frisbee, Andrew McLane, A. V. Chalk, Wm. Roberts, and M. W. Dunbar, were appointed a committee to arrange for an outing. Two names were proposed for membership and Miss Edith Alberzette, was received into fellowship.

A Sound Legal Opinion.

E. Bainbridge, Munday Esq., County Atty-Clay Co., Tex. says, "Have used Electric Bitters, with most happy results. My brother also was very low with Malarial Fever and Jaundice, but was cured by timely use of this medicine. Am satisfied Electric Bitters saved his life."

Mr. D. I. Wilcoxson, of Horse Cave, Ky., adds a like testimony, saying: He positively believes he would have died, had it not been for Electric Bitters.

This great remedy will ward off, as well as cure all Malarial Diseases, and for all Kidney, Liver and Stomach Disorders stands unequalled. Price 50c. and \$1. at all Drug Stores.

**Seed Potatoes,
Fresh Garden Seeds,
Farming Tools,
Dry Goods, and Groceries.**

T. A. HOLT & Co.,

Andover and North Andover Centre.

New Advertisements.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

ESSEX, ss.

PROBATE COURT.

To the Next of Kin, Creditors, and all other persons interested in the estate of William Goodhue, late of North Andover, in said County, farmer, deceased, intestate:

GREETING:

WHEREAS, application has been made to said Court, to grant a letter of administration on the estate of said deceased, to Hiram P. Goodhue, of North Andover, in the County of Essex.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Salem, in said county of Essex, on the third Monday of July, next, at nine o'clock before noon, to show cause, if any you have, against granting the same.

And said Hiram P. Goodhue is hereby directed to give public notice thereof by publishing this citation once a week, for three successive weeks, in the newspaper called the ANDOVER TOWNSMAN, printed at Andover, the last publication to be two days at least before said Court.

Witness, ROLLIN E. HARMON, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this twenty-fifth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine.

J. T. MAHONEY, REGISTER.

WANTED.

A competent and capable girl for general housework.

Mrs. HORACE CRAIGHEAD,
No. 5 Punchard Avenue.

TUTORING.

A graduate of PHILLIPS ACADEMY desires tutoring during the months of July and August.

Good reference. ADDRESS, BOX 458.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the will of George L. Abbott, late of Andover, in the County of Essex, deceased, testate, and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bonds, as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make payment to

GEORGE H. POOR, EXECUTOR.

June 17, 1889.

Lawrence Hardware Co.

Headquarters for

AGRICULTURAL

TOOLS

Agents for

ADRIANCE PLATT

MOWING MACHINES.



582 & 584 ESSEX STREET,

J. Q. A. BATCHELDER.

J. M. SMITH.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

ESSEX, ss.

To the Heirs-at-Law and others interested in the Estate of Mary Ann Flint, late of Andover, in said County, widow, deceased, testate,

GREETING:

WHEREAS, John H. Flint executor of the last will and testament of said deceased has presented for allowance the first account of his administration upon the estate of said deceased.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Salem, in said county, on the first Monday of July, next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be allowed. And the said executor is ordered to serve this citation by publishing the same once a week in the ANDOVER TOWNSMAN, a newspaper printed at Andover, three weeks successively, the last publication to be two days at least before said Court.

Witness, ROLLIN E. HARMON, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this tenth day of June, in the year eighteen hundred and eighty-nine.

J. T. MAHONEY, REGISTER.

J. H. Campion & Co.,

Agents for



For Horses and Cattle, 75 cts. per bag.

Pratts Poultry Food 25c pkg.

J. H. CAMPION & CO.,

GROCERS.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

ESSEX, ss.

To the Heirs-at-Law and others interested in the Estate of Joseph Blake, late of Andover, in said County, clergyman, deceased, intestate,

GREETING:

WHEREAS, Sophia E. Blake administratrix of the estate of said deceased has presented for allowance the first account of her administration upon the estate of said deceased.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Lawrence, in said county, on the second Monday of July, next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be allowed. And the said administratrix is ordered to serve this citation by publishing the same once a week in the ANDOVER TOWNSMAN, a newspaper printed at Andover, three weeks successively, the last publication to be two days at least before said Court.

Witness, ROLLIN E. HARMON, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this nineteenth day of June, in the year eighteen hundred and eighty-nine.

J. T. MAHONEY, REGISTER.

AUCTION SALE

Household Furniture.

At the residence of P. D. MORGAN, 3-4 of a mile from Ballardvale, on the Lowell Road, on

SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1889,
At 1 o'clock P. M.

This consists of the following goods: 2 lounges, 1 sofa, cot-bed, 4 feather-beds, mattresses, extension and centre tables, chairs, carpet, tea-set, cooking-stove, and air-tight stoves, crockery, glass and wooden ware, and many other things. Sale positive, rain or shine.

Z. M. Saunders, Auctioneer.

OF PUBLIC INTEREST.

Spring Birds and Flowers of Andover.

An essay with the above title was read at the Pynchard School anniversary last week by the Salutatorian, Miss Florence I. Abbott, daughter of Mr. Nathan F. Abbott. It has so much information about the common things around us, which we ought to know—and do not know—that we have asked permission to print a part of it:

The birds of Andover in general are the same as those found in other parts of New England. The first record which I have is of a bluebird, seen on the fifteenth of March. This bird is generally among the first to appear. Its song is a soft pleasing warble, and is uttered both when flying and perching.

The earliest record which I have seen of the robin and sparrow was made on the twenty-fourth of March, and of the catbird on the twenty-fifth. There are two or three different kinds of sparrows, the most familiar of which is the song sparrow. It comes early and stays late, and may be heard singing its beautiful song at all hours of the day.

I heard the first whip-poor-will on the eighth of May. The habits of this bird are not well known as it frequents the most secluded parts of the woods. But its song is well known to all, as well as its nocturnal wanderings after insect food. The peculiar song of this bird is heard only in the evening, and late at night.

Our best known songster is the bobolink. Mr. Samuels in his "Birds of New England" says, "almost everybody in the north knows the song of this bird and has laughed in spite of himself, at the grotesque singer, as, perched on a twig in the cherry tree by the door, or the elm by the roadside, or alder by the brook, he nodded his head, quivered his wings, opened his mouth, and rattled out the most curious, incomprehensible, jingling, roundabout, joyous, laughable melody that any bird-throat ever uttered."

This spring I have been interested in watching a contest between some bobolinks and sparrows. The bobolinks built their nests in a field where there are two or three apple-trees. They have taken complete possession of these trees and will not permit any other bird to remain there. One of the bobolinks will perch upon the topmost bough of a tree and commence singing, but if a sparrow approaches he immediately stops, darts after it, and chases it across the fields scolding all the time. When he has chased the sparrow out of the field the bobolink returns to the trees. But the sparrow is back as soon as he, and another chase ensues.

The first flower of the spring was the trailing arbutus, which was found on the twelfth of April. This was much earlier than it was found last year. This flower grows in only one locality in Andover.

That delicate little flower, the hepatica, which is among the first to appear in the spring, is rarely met with here, although abundant in the cool shady woods of more favored localities.

Not the least charming of the early flowers is the houstonia, or innocent, as it is more generally called. It was recorded this year as first found on the seventeenth of April. "First a few flowers peep from the ground as in the evening a few stars are seen twinkling through the diminishing light. They multiply until the fields glitter with them. Then by degrees they disappear like the stars in the early morning."

The violet, the first blossom of which I saw on the twenty-second of April, is a favorite with every one. It can be found by the roadside or in some shady nook in the fields or woods. By the middle of May the fields are covered with the dandelion, cinquefoil, and buttercups; their bright yellow making a strong contrast with the green grass. The cowslip and bloodroot which were found this year as early as the twenty-third of April, are comparatively rare in Andover. In the woods we find the delicate little flower of the gold-thread, and that peculiar flower called the ladies' slipper. The most common color of this flower is red, but some yellow ones have been found in West Andover.

In the meadows grow the beautiful golden alexander, meadow saxifrage, wild

oats, and geranium. The columbine and saxifrage are found growing among the rocks. And in fact there is hardly a spot in which some flower does not grow.

There is only one place that I know of in Andover where the mountain laurel is found growing wild. The first blossom of this plant was found in the last week of May. The arethusa, a plant of the orchid family, is also found here. The pitcher plant may be seen growing in great red bunches here and there in the meadows, almost submerged in the water. Earlier in the season the beautiful yellow cowslip could be seen dotting the same meadows, which are now red with the pitcher-plant.

On Lupine Hill the pink, white and blue lupines grow in wild luxuriance, and as the blue predominate, the field at a distance has the appearance of a beautiful sheet of water. The wood anemone was found April twentieth; yellow violet, May sixth; painted cup, on the eleventh of the same month; wild ginger and blue-eyed grass on the sixteenth, and water cress on the seventeenth.

In my morning walks to school I have watched with interest the more common flowers unfold, and as I watched the dandelion in particular, dotting the fields with its bright yellow blossoms, I was reminded of Lowell's poem "To the Dandelion":

"Dear common flower that grow'st beside the way,
Fringing the dusty road with harmless gold,
First pledge of the blithesome May;
Which children pluck and full of pride uphold,
High hearted buccaniers o'erjoyed that they
An Eldorado in the grass have found,
Which not the rich earth's ample round
Can match in wealth, thou art more dear to me
Than all the proud summer blooms may be."

My childhood's earliest thoughts are linked with thee;

The sight of thee calls back the robin's song.
Who from the dark old tree
Beside the door, sang clearly all day long,
And I, secure in childhood piety,
Listened as if I heard an angel sing
With news from heaven, which he could bring
Fresh every day to my untainted ears,
When birds, and flowers and I were happy peers."

A new Glimpse of General Grant.

In the Recollections of Geo. W. Childs, the Philadelphia publisher, printed in the current issue of *Lippincott*, some new facts of interest are brought out, and we make a few extracts:

There were three characteristics that were prominent in his life,—justice, kindness and firmness. He was the most modest of men. Seeing General Grant constantly for more than twenty years, or such portions of the time as he was in the country, I had ample opportunity to notice these qualities. We lived at Long Branch on adjoining properties on the same land without any division, and I might say there never was a day when we were together there on which I was not either in his house or he in mine. He would often come over and take breakfast and dine with me. I never saw him in the war, and never saw him in the field. I corresponded with him during that time, and whenever opportunity presented he would come on to Philadelphia for the purpose of seeing his family at Burlington, and in that way he made a great many friends. That was as early as 1863. He always seemed to enjoy his visits here, as they gave him rest during the time he was in the army, and also when he was President.

Much has been published about General Grant, but there are some things I have not seen stated, and one is that he had considerable artistic taste and talent. He painted very well. One of his paintings, twelve by eighteen inches, he gave to his friend the late Hon. A. E. Borie, of Philadelphia, who was Secretary of the Navy. That picture is, I believe, one of the two that he painted which are known to be in existence. On the death of Mr. Borie it was presented by his family to Mrs. Grant, and the engraving of it which accompanies this article was made from a photograph sent to me for the purpose by Col. Fred. D. Grant. Of the other paintings there is no trace. General Grant stood very high with his professor of drawing at West Point, and if he had persevered in that line might, it has always seemed to me, have made a good artist. He was always apt in mathematics and drawing. The picture here reproduced is of an Indian chief, at a trading-post in the Northwest, exchanging skins and furs with a group of traders and trappers. The Indian stands in the foreground and is the central ob-

ject,—a noble figure, well painted, and in full and correct costume. I have often seen the painting, which has been very much admired, and he took a good deal of pride in it himself. . . .

There is one amusing little incident I recall *à propos* of a large, full-sized portrait of General Sherman on his "March to the Sea," which hangs in my hall, and which was painted from life by Kauffmann. Sherman sits in front of the tent, in a white shirt, without coat or vest. The picture shows a camp-fire in front, and the moonlight in the rear of the tents. The criticism of General Grant when he first saw it was, "That is all very fine; it looks like Sherman; but he never wore a boiled shirt there, I am sure."

While living in Long Branch there was hardly a Confederate officer that came to the place without visiting the general. He was always glad to see them, and with those men he invariably talked of the war. The general had a very high opinion of General Joe Johnston, and always spoke of him as being the very best of Southern generals; and at one of my dinners I had the pleasure of getting Johnston, Grant, and Sherman together.

An illustration of his perception of financial matters I remember an instance. On one of the great financial questions before Congress he was consulting with Mr. A. J. Drexel, of Philadelphia, whom he regarded as one of his strongest personal friends, and the general expressed certain views, saying that he had contemplated writing a message. Mr. Drexel combated his views, and the general reconsidered the matter and wrote a veto, showing that he was open to conviction. Here was a matter he had considered, he thought, fully, but when this new light was given to him by Mr. Drexel he at once changed, and wrote a veto instead of favoring it.

A great many people had an idea that General Grant was very much set in his opinions; but, while he had decided opinions, at the same time he was always open to conviction. Very often in talking with him he would make no observation, and when you had gotten through it would be difficult to tell exactly whether he had grasped the subject or not, but in a very short time, if you alluded to the matter again, you would find that he had comprehended it thoroughly. His power of observation and mental assimilation was remarkable. There was no "nonsense" about him. He was always neat in dress, but not fastidious. He said he got cured of his pride in regimentals when he came home from West Point. . . .

General Grant, surrounded by those he knew well, always did two-thirds of the talking. He was a reticent and diffident man in general company, and it was not until he was out of the Presidency that he became a public speaker. He told a story that he was notified once that he was expected to make a speech in reply to a sentiment given him, and he looked it over and wrote his answer carefully, but when he got up he was stricken dumb. He utterly lost himself and could not say a word. After that he did not want to hear what was going to be said, and never prepared anything. A gentleman told me that, in going to Liverpool and Manchester, a committee came down to meet him, and brought a report of what they were going to say to show to him. He said, "No, I have had one experience. I don't want to see it."

The last speech he ever made was at Ocean Grove. Governor Oglesby of Illinois was staying with him at his cottage, and George H. Stuart, who was one of his earliest and dearest friends, came up to ask him if he would not come down to Ocean Grove, that being the first he had appeared in public since his misfortunes. He was then lame, and was compelled to use his crutches. He found ten thousand people assembled. They rose *en masse* and cheered with a vigor and unanimity very uncommon in a religious assemblage. This touched him profoundly, for it was evidence that the popular heart was still with him. He arose to make acknowledgment, and after saying a few words he utterly broke down, and the tears trickled down his cheeks. That was the last time he ever appeared in public. . . .

I remember that in 1884 a number of scientists wrote that they would meet in Montreal from all parts of the world. Sir William Thomson and others asked whether I would present them to General Grant. Some of them had met him. Of

course I was very glad to present them. I said to him in the morning, "The scientists from Canada are coming down here, and they are very anxious to pay their respects to you." "Oh," he replied, "I have met some of these people abroad: I will be very glad to see them." They came to my house, and we walked across the lawn to the general's. He sat on the piazza, and could not stand alone, but was on his crutches, and was presented to every one of them, shaking hands with each one. He would say to one gentleman, "How are you, professor?" I met you in Liverpool"; and to another, "Why, how are you? I met you in London;" and "I am glad to see you; I met you in Manchester." So he recognized each of these visitors as soon as he laid eyes on them, and they said to me afterwards, "Why, I only met him casually once with a party of people."

This power of recognition was remarkable. I asked him afterwards whether he had lost the power. He answered, "No, I have not lost the power. If I fix my mind on a person I never forget him; but I see so many that I don't always do it." I can illustrate an instance of his memory of persons. During one of the times he was staying with me in Philadelphia we were walking down Chestnut Street together, and in front of a large jeweller's establishment a lady came out of the store and was entering her carriage. General Grant walked up to her, shook hands with her, and put her in the carriage. "General, did you know that lady?" "Oh, yes," he replied; "I know her." "Where did you see her?" "Well, I saw her a good many years ago out in Ohio at a boarding-school. She was one of the girls there." "Did you ever see her before or since?" He said, "No." The lady was the daughter of a very prominent Ohio man, Judge Jewett, and the next time she saw me she said, "I suppose you told General Grant who I was." I said I did not. "Why, that is very remarkable," she answered, in a surprised tone: "I was only one of two or three hundred girls, and I only saw him at school. I have never seen him since."

I remember an amusing incident when the English Banker Mr. Hope, with his wife and three children, was visiting me at Long Branch. The children wanted to see the general, so one day they were taken over and presented to him. When they came back and were asked whether they had seen him, one of them replied in a rather disappointed tone, "Yes; but he had no crown."

He planted an oak out at Wootton, and he always held it in remembrance; just before his death he asked me about it. One day when we were at Wootton together he remarked what a beautiful place it was, adding that it seemed a pity to him that its beauty should be spoiled by bad roads. Acting on this hint, the roads round about were telegraphed.

The last horse General Grant owned and drove was the mare "Silver," now twenty years old and in good condition. I have her at Wootton, with her two colts, sired by "Kentucky Prince," the horse for which fifty thousand dollars was offered. On his sick-bed the general longed to see them.

Science of Cooking Cheaply.

Mr. Edward Atkinson has an article in the *Land & Hand* under the title, *The Missing Science*, in which he argues and illustrates with his usual readiness how much may be gained in quality of cookery as well as in money by using a lamp or kerosene oil in some other appliance. We copy a few extracts:

The fundamental science to which I refer is the science of applying heat to the materials which we eat, commonly called cooking. I think that you will concur with me in this statement when I set before you the facts which are capable of illustration, and which will be illustrated by the apparatus now before you. In any family in which two kerosene lamps, each having a circular wick of one and a quarter to one and a half inches diameter, are burned for the purpose of lighting the household four hours, a sufficient amount of heat is wasted to cook fifty to sixty pounds of bread, meat, and vegetable food, with the expenditure of one quart to three pints of kerosene oil, costing by the barrel, for the best quality, two and one-half cents per quart. Sixty pounds of cooked food would be sufficient for the

supply of fifteen adult working people. In an oven which is made of wood pulp one inch in thickness, I can prepare four charges of food in eight hours; two charges of ten pounds of bread, two charges of fifteen pounds each of fish, meat, vegetables, and puddings. By its use a family of five persons can do everything but fry; they can stew, simmer, bake and roast in this oven, and can readily prepare twenty pounds of food a day, with a consumption of oil not exceeding two cents' worth. . . .

Now, when we bear in mind that the price paid for the materials of food by ninety per cent. of the people of this country takes up one-half of the income of the family, or more, I think that you will again concur with me that there is no new science which could be presented for your consideration of greater importance than the science in which I propose to make a crude beginning at this time. . . .

First: in respect to bread. Bread baked twice the usual time at 300 to 350 degrees Fahrenheit does not quickly become covered with a hard crust, as in the common stove. This crust when formed is a non-conductor, being like wood, carbonaceous in character; this crust prevents the penetration of heat, so that the interior of the loaf is not cooked. It is also said that in such case the yeast plant is not killed and may go on fermenting, or else the bread moulds quickly or dries up. In bread baked in my oven the heat penetrates to the very centre; it may be fresh with impunity, and can be kept sweet for many days. It may even be over-baked with good results. In some of the over-baked loaves, especially those which are three or four days old, there is a crust-like flavor throughout, probably due to the partial conversion of the starch into dextrine. I have kept bread of this kind in good condition for eight days.

Second: In respect to meat. It begins to be apparent that the right method of cooking meat is to keep it at such a degree of heat as will cook it without dissociating or "cracking" the animal fats or converting the juices into volatile vapor. Cooked in this way tough meat becomes tender. I also find that in proportion to the freedom from the smell of cooking is the flavor retained. I am informed by physicians that when animal fats are cooked in this way the fats of the meat remain nutritious and digestible, whereas, if the fats are exposed to a high degree of heat, so that the volatile parts are "cracked," or dissociated, the remainder of the fat becomes acrid and indigestible. It is possible that we may impute the prevailing dyspepsia of the day to the highly heated ovens of the range or stove in their effect on fats, as well as to the frying-pan.

Buffaloes Nearly Gone.

At the present time, outside of the National Park, where about two hundred and sixty buffaloes are now harbored, there are not over three hundred, probably not as many, left in the United States. The survivors of this magnificent race of animals are scattered in little bunches in several localities. There are about one hundred in Montana, or at least there were a year ago, some at the head of Dry Creek and the remainder at the Porcupine Creek. In Wyoming there are a few stragglers from the National Park, which, when chased, run back there for protection. In the mountains of Colorado last summer there were two bunches of mountain bison, one of twenty-five head and the other of eleven. These have probably been killed. There are none in Dakota, though eighteen months ago thirty were known to be there. It was estimated in 1887 that there were twenty-seven in Nebraska, and about fifty more scattered in the western part of the Indian Territory and Kansas. Those in Nebraska have since been killed by the Sioux. Of the thousands that once inhabited Texas, only two small bunches remain. Thirty-two head are near the Ratons, in the north-western part of the Panhandle, and eight in the sand-hills on the Staked Plains north of the Pecos river. These were seen and counted on the 1st of April of last year. This estimate of the remnant of a great race is believed to be essentially correct. It was obtained from reliable and well-informed persons throughout the West, and in part from personal observation during the past years.—*Harper's Magazine*.

SUNDAY NEWS AND NOTES.

Church Services.

SOUTH CHURCH.—Organized 1711. Rev. J. J. Blair, pastor. Morning service, 10.30; evening, 7.15; Christian Endeavor meeting, 8; Wednesday evening, 7.30; Supt. of Sunday School, John Alden. Sexton, Oliver W. Vennard, Central St.

WEST CHURCH.—Organized 1826. Rev. Frederick W. Greene, pastor. Morning service, 10.30; evening, 7; at Osgood school-house, 7; Friday evening, 7.30; Christian Endeavor, Wednesday evening. Supt. of Sunday School, Fred. S. Boutwell. Sexton, Daniel W. Trow.

FREE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.—Organized 1846. Rev. Frederic A. Wilson, pastor. Morning service, 10.30; evening, 7; Christian Endeavor, 6.15; Wednesday evening, 7.45. Supt. of Sunday School, John W. Bell. Sexton, Stillman H. Harnden, Essex St.

SEMINARY CHURCH.—Organized 1865. Professors of Theological Seminary, pastors. Morning service, 10.30; afternoon, 3; Wednesday evening, 7. Supt. of Sunday School, Prof. D. Y. Comstock. Sexton, F. M. Hill.

CHRIST CHURCH.—Organized 1835. Rev. Frederic Palmer, rector. Morning service 10.30; evening, 7.15. Ass't Supt. of Sunday-school, H. H. Tyer. Sexton, Geo. O. Hill, Summer St.

CHURCH OF ST. AUGUSTINE.—Organized 1852. Rev. J. J. Ryan, pastor. Holy Communion, 8; High Mass and sermon, 10.45; Vespers 3.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Organized 1858. Rev. J. V. Stratton, pastor. Morning service, 10.30 evening, 7; Wednesday evening, 7.30. Supt. of Sunday School, Chas. N. L. Stone. Sexton, Henry A. Hill.

UNION CHURCH, Ballardvale.—Organized 1854. Rev. G. S. Butler, pastor. Morning service, 10.30; evening, 6; Christian Endeavor, 5.15. Supt. of Sunday school, C. H. Marland.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Ballardvale.—Organized 1850. Rev. Edward E. Small pastor. Morning service, 10; evening, 7. Young People's meeting, 6.15; Tuesday and Friday evenings, 7.30; Supt. of Sunday School, John Howell.

Last Sabbath was a delightful day, and was well improved by our church-going citizens and the strangers within our gates. At the Old South, the congregation was favored with the presence of a former pastor, Rev. J. H. Laird, now of Hinsdale. His morning sermon was from 1 John 4: 7, showing that as gravitation holds the worlds together, so in the moral world love binds families and communities. The grand central truth about love is that it is the power whereby we may know God. In the evening, he gave an informal and interesting talk to the young people upon Christ's method of work, illustrated by his conversation with the woman of Samaria.

Rev. Frederic Palmer preached at Christ church on Ps. 119: 45.—"I shall walk at liberty, for I seek thy precepts." The sermon was upon the fancied opposition between conformity to regularity, order, law, and the free development of personality; instead of which opposition God's service was set forth as perfect freedom. In the evening he preached on the Fall of Adam, regarded not a historic event, but as the statement in historic terms of spiritual processes which are going on in the world to-day.

At the Baptist church, Rev. J. V. Stratton preached from 1 Tim. 1: 19, "Holding faith and a good Conscience"—the connection between faith and conscience. In the evening, his address took up the diverse effects of the miracles of Christ upon different characters.

Father Ryan preached from Luke 14: 16, the Invitation to the Feast.

At the Free church, Prof. Tucker preached two excellent sermons, one from Matt. 21: 28-30—the importance of early decision for Christ—and from Mark 1: 24—"What have we to do with thee, thou Jesus of Nazareth?"

Rev. Mr. Greene preached in the West church from Gal. 6: 17—"For I bear in my body the marks of the Lord Jesus"—the marks of Christian discipleship.

Prof. Churchill preached at the Chapel church. His morning discourse was founded upon the two incidents related together in Mark 12: 41-44 and 13: 1—Christ's praise of the poor widow's offering and the disciples' praise of the great buildings of the temple. The lessons drawn from this contrast were full of help and cheer, showing that the true measure of sacrifice is not the greatness of the outward act, but the perfectness of the inward motive. It is far easier to do some great thing without the entire surrender of the heart, than a small thing with such surrender. All around us are men and women doing their duty and bearing their lot as heroically as though missionaries on heathen ground. Christ reveals the true idea of a temple. The human soul is the holy of holies when God dwelleth there. Christ always magnified the spirit as against the letter. Reverence, charity, forbearance, purity, truth, are greater than all the graces of architecture and music and ritual. The heart is at once the altar and the offering. We are always ready to think what we would do if we had great opportunities. The best test of what we should do with larger means or opportunities is what we are doing now. If we do not cast in our two mites now we surely should not give of our millions. God's smile is upon the humble man who does his best. The ideal character suggested by the scene in the temple treasury is a Christian spirit that is at once lowly and energetic.

Prof. Churchill's afternoon sermon was the baccalaureate address to the Phillips Academy graduating class. The pulpit was tastefully decorated with flowers, and the church was crowded. The class headed by Professors Coy and Graves, marched in to the music of an overture composed by Mr. Harrington, the organist. The preacher took up the story of Samson at the point (Judges 16: 20), where he voluntarily gave up the secret of his strength, thinking that he could as before regain it. Most skillfully and impressively was this made to teach the danger of continuing in known wrong, with the confident hope of somehow recovering from the power of sin. Free will becomes an enslaved will. The tyrant is selfish self. The incipient drunkard, the youthful devotee to any form of sin, thinks that when necessary he can go out and shake himself and be free. The time comes when the liberty to choose has departed. Men indulge in skeptical doubts, feeling that at any time he can give them up. Bye and bye his cry is, I cannot believe. The sequel of the narrative furnished the assurance that there is a way of return to freedom—the old-fashioned way of repentance. Samson's repentance led to prayer, and his prayer to power. We are not saved from the temporal effects of sin—they will remain as in the case of Samson bound with fetters and his eyes put out. But it were better to enter into life maimed rather than having two eyes to be cast into hell. Prof. Churchill closed with earnest words of counsel to the class, from an old "Phillips boy," urging them to "be strong all round and clear through," to arise and shake themselves from the power of all vice and skepticism, and to do all things through Christ strengthening them.

Lippincott's for July is promptly on hand and is a notable number. "Ten Minutes to Twelve," the "complete novel" this month, is much shorter than usual, but though it does not quite strike twelve, the remaining articles are specially valuable. Geo. W. Childs's Recollections of Gen. Grant gives a new glimpse of our great captain in some very interesting particulars. John Haberton contributes a fine article on Our Greatest Inventor—Ericsson. Authorship in the South before the War, The Courtesies of Summer Resorts, Judge Tougee's continuation of With Gauge and Swallow, are also very readable papers. [J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia; 25 cts. a number.]

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ANDOVER NEWS.

For other Andover News, see Pages 1 and 4.

Special Notices.

Saturday: Niotus and Vespers, on Niotus grounds, 3.30 P.M.

Sunday: Rev. F. A. Wilson, pastor, will preach at the Free church.

Rev. Dr. Gulliver will preach at the Seminary church in the morning; no afternoon service during the summer.

Children's Day at Catholic church.

Gospel Temperance meeting at Baptist church, 4.15 P.M.

Thursday: Fourth of July!

Grocers and carpenters' base ball game on campus.

Loyal Legion at South church vestry, 4 P.M.

It will be "Children's Day" next Sunday at the Catholic church. There will be a special service at 3 P.M., beginning with a procession up Essex St., through Centre and Brook back to the church. About 80 children will make their first communion in the morning, at 8.30.

The patriotic boys who wish to make a noise are told that firecrackers can be sold at the following places by due authority of law from July 3 to July 5, inclusive: Louis J. Bacigalupo, J. H. Chandler, G. C. Lyle, J. T. Remmes; and Dr. Shattuck's in Ballardvale.

Mr. W. A. Donald and family of Boston have taken the Ray Cottage on School St. for the summer.

The *Philo Mirror* is out in beautiful blue, and has, in our opinion, more of real merit and less of unreal nonsense than any issue for a long time. Donald Churchill contributes his *The Realism of Tolstoi* which won the first Means Prize, Wm. Wadhams his second Means piece—*An Unwritten Chapter of Bluebeard's Life*—and Fred W. Moore the third Means, *What Tyranny most threatens the American People?* The First Prize Poem is by M. C. Wells, and the First Prize Story—*Socrates on a Bust*—by J. H. Field. The most interesting article of the issue is the Second Prize Story written by Wadhams, who describes a school-boy's experiences in Andover in 1789—Samuel Bean, Parson French, Dea. Abbott, Capt. Osgood, and General Washington's visit. We hope the Academy antiquarians of a hundred years hence will not take as historical fact what this imaginative writer says about the class of (17)89 shouting, "Rah, rah, rah—Washington!" The picture of Phillips Gardening under "The First Triumvirate" is capital. Even the advertising pages are interesting reading. R. T. French, S. W. Ellsworth, and J. O. More are the editors. The *Mirror* can be obtained at the Andover Bookstore.

The first eleven of the Lowells came to Andover last Saturday and engaged the home team in a friendly game. The visitors batted first, and by careful play run up a score of 66 runs of which Bland, Comber and Duffy had 20, 12, and 11 respectively. Andover then followed, but was quickly dispatched for 23 runs, Fryer having 8. A second essay showed better work, for the last wicket fell at 65 runs. The Lowells did not bat a second time so that Andover suffered her first defeat by 43 runs. The score:

LOWELLS.		
Gath c Saunders b Bruce	0	
Duffy b do.	11	
Hart b do.	0	
Bland b do.	20	
Comber c Saunders b Kydd	12	
T. Gibson c Porter b do	8	
S. Gulliver, run out.	5	
J. Gibson b Saunders	0	
Hartwell c do b Kydd	6	
Sherwood, not out.	0	
Hornly c Saunders b Kydd	0	
Extras,	4	
Total,	66	
ANDOVERS.		
First Innings.	Second Innings.	
Bruce b. Comber	0 b. Gath	12
Porter b. do	7 (sub) not out	4
Fryer c. Hartwell b. do.	8 b. Bland	8
Kydd b. Hart	1 b. do.	2
Lowe c. Comber b. do	0 c. Hart b. do.	19
Lawson b. do.	0 b. do.	0
Saunders b. Comber	2 sub. b. Gulliver	3
Christie c. & b. do.	0 stp. Comber b. Bland	2
Mitchell not out	3 b. Gath	3
Inglis L.b. w. b. Comber	0 stp. Comber b. Bland	6
Morrison b. Hart	0 c. & b. Gulliver	3
Extras	2 Extras	3
	23	66

The Andovers play the Lawrence Albions a cup game on the grounds of the latter Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Lt. Wadhams, U.S.N., whose family have been living for some time in town (at Mr. E. L. Abbot's) has joined them here, having been assigned to duty as light-house inspector on this coast. He has been three years on the China Station.

Mrs. William Jenkins, who recently passed her ninety-fourth birthday, took a long ride last week, the first of the season. How much a person, born in the last century, must see of change during a ride through town, over the Hill, and to Scotland District!

The West Parish Juvenile Missionary Society will meet Saturday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock, at Miss Angie Burt's.

Frye Village.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Gardner and Miss Maggie Ward arrived home last Thursday from Los Angeles, Cal.

Mr. John Hutchinson and family removed from Abbott Village last Saturday to the house lately occupied by Mr. John Kydd.

Rev. H. A. L. King, pastor of the Union Congregational church, Taunton, was visiting at Mr. Joseph W. Poor's last week.

For a fine piece of road, the travelling community will regard with pleasure that which Commissioner Hayward has just graded from the Dove place to the village.

Mr. Jos. W. Smith attended the meetings of the General Association of Massachusetts (Congregational churches) held last week at Newburyport, as delegate from the Andover Conference. He reports a very interesting series of meetings, not slighting (we presume) the one held at Black Rocks where a fish chowder was hotly discussed.

Probate.

SALEM. Will proved. Geo. L. Abbott of Andover. Geo. H. Poor, Executor.

NEWBURYPORT. Administration granted. Wm. Perrin of Andover. John Davis, Tewksbury, Administrator.

BIRTHS.

In North Andover, June 21, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Geo. H. Whitman.

In North Andover, June 27, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. John Began.

MARRIAGES.

In North Andover, June 24, at St. Michael's church, by Rev. Fr. John McKone of Boston, Mr. John F. Bannan and Miss Sarah E. McKone, both of town.

In Concord, N. H., by Rev. Mr. Bradley, Mr. Walter Hayes, lately of North Andover, and Miss Alice Jones of Concord, N. H. Residence, Lynn.

DEATHS.

In Ballardvale, June 23, Mrs. Mary (Dick) Miller wife of William Miller, aged 37 years.

In North Andover, June 15, of diphtheria, Susie L., infant daughter of M. and Mrs. S. C. Rea, 8 months.

In North Andover, June 22, Mrs. Harriet Angier, wife of Asa Angier, 73 years.

In Saugus, June 14, of pneumonia, Joseph Hargraves, 22 years.

In Manchester, N. H., June 17, of rheumatism, DeWitt C. Dickey, 26 years.

Advertised Letters, June 24, 1889.

Butler, G. S. Rev.	Haskell, Richard
Crowley, Michael	Pierce, J. G.
Dobel, S. C.	Slocum, W. F.
Dobel, S.	Sales, A. M.
Dobbil, S. C.	Sweeney, Denis
Denis, F. B.	Traban, Katie
Forsyth, Mrs.	Ward, Emma L.
Brooks & Woodbury	
W. G. GOLDSMITH, P. M.	

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A small cottage, nearly new, 6 rooms. Possession given July 1st. Also to let, a Tenement of 5 rooms, low rent.

H. M. HAYWARD, Ballardvale, June 1889.

Andover, Mass, May 22, 1889.
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On my recent trip west I carefully examined the investments I had made in Kansas City, Denver and Sioux City, through your agency during the past three years, and take great pleasure in saying that I found them even better than represented by you. I feel confident from what I saw, that the investments in which you are interested in Sioux City will pay very large dividends within the next two years.

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H. F. CHASE, M. W.

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